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our friends who favor us with manuscrip on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Sherlock Pardon.

We print in another place some comments on THE SUN'S statement of the truth concerning the pardon by Governor ODELL of WILLIAM F. SHERLOCK in 1901. They are gratifying as an exhibit of candid intelligence on the part of our esteemed contemporaries.

Governor Opell and his associate, Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN, have been attributing the hostility of THE SUN toward Odellism to a purely personal and private difference between this paper and ODELL. This had to do with the pardoning, during ODELL's first term, of a man convicted and sentenced for criminal libel. It was a most discreditable proceeding on ODELL's part, and we were justly indignant at it, but as it was truly a private and personal grievance we did not resent it, and, indeed, supported ODELL when he ran for Governor. It may be urged with more or less force that we ought to be very much ashamed of this admission, but we plead that the interests of the Republican party then seemed to us vastly to transcend a matter that was merely personal to ourselves.

When it became necessary to disclose Opena's true character and to point to the results which his ascendency must entail upon the Republican party in this State, he declared that our statements were all false and were made solely because he had pardoned SHERLOCK, at which time, he said, we had threatened to attack him if he did pardon the man. Well, the statements that we made about ODELL have been proved to be true, and his explanation of our motive for making them we have conclusively shown to be a deliberate lie on OneLL's part. We do not again need to deal with that matter.

The various publications which ODELL is now effecting may afford him some momentary personal relief, but they chiefly imply, if they imply anything, that THE SUN is to blame for the robbery of the State Treasury by the Harriman Furnaceville gang; that if ODELL, for his own disgraceful purposes, had not pardoned SHERLOCK, no "mud" would have been transmuted into "rock" and the State would not have been plundered; that it would not have become known, and the men who got the stolen money would not now be compelled to go around exining that there was nothing in itmerely a personal quarrel between ODELL and THE SUN.

All the derelictions of Odellism, all the grievous accusations against ODELL. together with their attendant evils to a great party and to public morals and decency-all these cannot be laid to a personal quarrel between ODELL and THE SUN. If they can, we are the last to repudiate a responsibility of the kind.

The Decision at Boston.

The House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church has again refused to amend the canon reecting marriage and divorce under hich the innocent party to a divorce for adultery is made eligible for a new marriage. The proposed amendment to forbid the solemnization of marriage any divorced person during the life the divorced partner was rejected on Eriday by a close vote. It was a sensible conclusion, for prac-

ally the proposed prohibition would been ineffectual for its purpose, hich was the prevention of divorces and subsequent marriages to other Abundant experience has shown hat even the present canonical restricon of a new marriage to the innocent party to a divorce for a single cause does not prevent Episcopalians from getting divorced for other and various allowed by the statute law of different States, and afterward marrying other persons. If the more liberal canon is flouted when it interferes with individual matrimonial inclinations, what reason can there be for supposing that a

severer would command more respect? The present agitation of the subject in the Episcopal Church is caused, more particularly, by the many divorces which have taken place in the conspicuous society of fashion, for the leaders and most of the members of that restricted circle are either communicants of the Episcopal Church or attendants on its services. Those people have shown that they are without respect for the authority of the Church in the matter, but are content if the civil law permits their proceedings, while the society in which they move justifies their cynical defiance—that is, retains them in its embrace when they come to it with new husbands and wives. Under the canon as it is the solemnization of their new marriages by Episcopal clergymen was America. impossible, and their new unions were practically adulterous; but they were reless of the ecclesiastical prohibition and imputation. Such people insist on doing as they want in the matter of marriage and divorce, whether the Church approves or disapproves, or

and legalize the new contract. It is and of the daily weather despatches. prohibited their marriage after divorce for any cause.

A STANSON WOLLD ALL SHILL WILLIAM STANDARD STAND

forming the divorce laws was adopted; and it was a much more reasonable measure, for at the bottom the only legislation on this subject to which public sentiment pays heed, so far as concerns the vast Protestant and the irreligious majority in this country, is the civil and not the ecclesiastical. That sentiment agrees with the Presbyterian view, that marriage is not "peculiar to the Church of CHRIST." and that "it is proper that every Commonwealth, for the good of society, make laws to regulate marriage, which all good citizens are bound to obey"-in other words, that it is essentially a civil contract. If, then, the State Legislatures cannot be induced to prohibit divorce as a matter of public policy,

convention, will remain unchecked. Is there a possibility that an appeal for such legislation will be heeded? Even if a uniform Federal divorce law was made constitutional and was enacted, as so many of the opponents of divorce propose, what reason is there for supposing that it would do more than correct the disadvantage of the conflict between the

the moral evils caused by the dissolution

of the marriage contract, as alleged in this

diversified State laws on the subject? In every State, save one only, there are divorce laws, and in every one of these States, except New York, more than one cause is allowed. The vast preponderance of American sentiment, as expressed in legislation, therefore, not for his celibacy and WHYTH for his only rejects the theory of the indissolubility of the contract of marriage, but also provides for the dissolution of the contract for other causes than the single and prime breach recognized by the existing canon of the Episcopal Church and by the law of New York If there was national legislation on the subject, which would be the more likely, that the policy of New York should prevail or the policy of forty-three other States be forced on New York?

Churches, however, are free to adopt their own policy and they can enforce it on their members so far as these voluntarily submit themselves to the ecclesiastical authority, but no farther.

State Issues at the Front.

In this national campaign there is no excitement about national issues. The result is discounted and accepted, at least in the North. Judge PARKER grows paler, more colorless and anæmic, every day. BRYAN is the only Democratic figure that stirs the crowd. "Reorganized" on a humbug platform, the national Democracy toddles on to defeat, ludicrous, unpitied, a driveller and a

Wherever there is any living interest in the political game of 1904 the interest is in immediate and local affairs. The contest between HERRICK and HIGGINS is the most important, conspicuous and interesting shindy of the year, but all around there is a spirit of inde and a hearty kicking, the heartier because there is absolutely no doubt about, and consequently no frantic engrossment in, the Presidential election.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan never mentions PAR-KER's name, and hopes to be elected by Republican voters dissatisfied with the Republican machine and the Republican candidate for Governor. In Wisconsin Governor LA FOLLETTE holds the centre of the stage and dances merrily on a floor wiped by his Stalwart foes. In Colorado the reelection of Governor PEABODY, Republican, and representative of law and order, is justly regarded by many Democrats as the chief political business. In Washington the election of the Hon. GEORGE TURNER, Democratic candidate for Governor, is or has been admitted by many Republicans. No Democrat doubts, except for publication, that both Wisconsin and Washington will vote for Republican electors. In West Virginia the people are most interested in State issues, and these are most discussed. The Republicans really expect to carry the State for ROOSEVELT. and the Democrats believe that their State ticket will get a good many more votes than their national ticket.

This is likely to be the "banner year separation of national from State questions.

A Cable to Iceland.

The North Atlantic cable between Europe and Iceland which has been discussed so widely for years is at last to be laid by the Great Northern Telegraph Company. This is a Danish concern, with interests extending even into Asiatic waters, for it owns the line between Vladivostok and Japan. The company signed a contract in the last week of September with the Danish Government to lay and operate a cable between the Shetland and Farce islands and Iceland in consideration of a yearly subsidy of \$25,000. The cable is to be opened for

traffic not later than Oct. 1, 1906. The Scandinavian, English, French, and some American fishermen who are carrying on their trade in Icelandic waters on an increasing scale cannot fail to profit by it. The London Times said a while ago that when this cable was laid England would not think twice before using Iceland as a link in her cable communication with British North

Meteorologists have long insisted that a cable to Iceland is necessary for the improvement of weather predictions both in Europe and America. Weather Bureau stations need daily telegrams concerning the state of the weather in the North. It often happens that storms from that quarter sweep over Europe without previous atmospheric indica- of the Grocery when he presents himself

Reformation as a sufficient cause of remove an element of uncertainty which ters of other denominations or civil of the establishment and maintenance Maristrates to perform the ceremony of the necessary meteorological stations

reasonable to assume that they would | The distance from the Farce islands show no less contempt for a canon which to Iceland is 240 miles, if Bernflord on the east coast is made the landing place. This is probable, as the conditions there On the same day a resolution for the are more favorable than at the other appointment of a committee to petition two points that have been considered. State Legislatures in the interest of re- The extension of the line across the island will be 250 miles long.

The world will rejoice with the people of Iceland in the completion of the cable which will connect them closely with the rest of the human race. They have grievously felt their isolation. The long winters are conducive to study and reading, and the Icelandic peasantry are as well educated as their brethren in Scandinavia. They have newspapers and books printed on the island, and they import many from the Continent. They hailed with delight a few years ago the advent of the little mail steamer that makes eighteen round trips a year between Copenhagen and Reykjavik; but they have never ceased to petition for a cable line and have longed for the time when the growth of trade and the needs of the weather service would lead to the fulfilment of their hopes.

Tour of the Davis Company.

The tour of the Hon. HENRY GOZWAY Davis and his combination of talent, including Mr. HILL, former Senator and Governor, WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE of Maryland and the Hon. JOHN WAR-WICK DANIEL of Virginia, has exhibited an amusing show. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that "the people vote WHYTE the finest entertainer, but this criticism is unjust to Mr. DAVIS, who has been in great form, jeering HILL beauty. Mr. DANIEL, one of the best tragic actors and declaimers in the country, quotes in honor of his "young friend": "Time has removed the hair from his head in order that it might place there the laurel wreath

Also the Anscreontics "Age may o'er his brow be flung,

But his heart, his heart, is ever young. We regret to notice that some Parkersourg Autolycus removed Mr. DANIEL'S time from his waistcost pocket.

Another parlor car entertainer now appears:

" Regarding funny erations, Senator HILL tells the story of a plain, blunt business man who was selected to deliver a speech at the dedication of a nonument. The old man got ' rattled ' and forget his speech. Turning to the growd, he said:

" Ye know we've built this here statue at great expense to mark this historic spot, and now we are going to unveil it.' There he paused a mement to see if he could remember his speech. It was lost completely. So he ended thus:

" ' So we are—are going to unveil it, to see if the durned thing's genuine." At New Martinsville, the Davis com-

pany was met by hundreds of men and boys in red caps and red capes, a masque of militarism.

Although Mr. DAVIS occasionally exhibits ancient Rome, he "talks to his audiences almost exclusively about State issues." Perhaps this is the most entertaining thing yet published about the venerable joker. Evidently West Virginia is not thrilled by the opportunity of sending him to Washington

The Right of Suffrage.

The Grocery's widely advertised plan to challenge 250,000 citizens when they present themselves for registration in the counties of Kings and New York is an old and time-worn scheme, intended to frighten qualified electors who are timid or unversed in the law so that they will not attempt to exercise their rights. It is in line with the other acts the Grocery has committed upon the assumption that the voters are fools. The Grocery conceives the voters to be incompetent to understand or assert their rights. This assumption the history of American politics does not sustain, nor will the future justify it.

The Grocery does not bestow the right vote upon the citizen. That right is secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the State, and their provisions are simple and exact. The qualifications of electors in New York are set forth in sub-division 1 of section 34 of the Election law:

" A person is a qualified elector in any election district for the purpose of having his name placed on the register if he is or will be, on the day of election, qualified to vote at the election for which such registration is made. A qualified elector is for independent voters and the sharp a male citizen who is or will be on the day of dection twenty-one years of age, who has been an inhabitant of the State for one year next preceding the election and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a regdent of the election district in which he may offer his vote. If a naturalized citizen, he must, in addiion to the foregoing provisions, have been noted alized at least ninety days prior to the day of sico tion."

This simple and easily understood paragraph is modified by sub-division 10 of the same section, which enumerates the classes of persons who are excluded from the right of suffrage. These are its words:

"No person who shall receive, accept or offer receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, conribute or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or any other valuable thing a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or registering or refraining from registering as an elector, or to shall make any promise to influence the giving withholding any such vote or registration, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly nterested in any bet or wager depending upon the to person who has been convicted of a felony chal have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to the rights of citizenship."

In common phrase, felons are prohibited from registering, and bribe givers, bribe takers and bet makers are prohibited from voting. Every man qualified to mee the requirements set forth in sub-division 1, who is not an unpardoned felon, is entitled to be registered. If any citizen so qualified is challenged in behalf the ground on which they got their di- tions of their approach. Information for registration, he may be required

vorces, but as that has been recognized as to the daily weather conditions in the to swear to the "challenge affidavit" and by Protestantism from the time of the extreme North Atlantic will, therefore, answer the questions printed upon it, which will be put to him by the inspecdivorce, and as it is a statutory cause sometimes greatly impairs the value of tors. If the citizen takes the oath and in all the States of the Union except two, the predictions. The Danish Govern- answers the questions properly, the they had no difficulty in getting minis- ment has agreed to defray the expense registration officers must put his name upon the register. The Grocery cannot prevent them from doing this.

The registration figures for Friday do not indicate that a great number of persons were frightened by the threats made by the Grocery. It does not pay to treat American citizens as though they were idiots and cowards, for they are neither the one nor the other.

A Letter to the Point.

Governor-Chairman ODELL admits that he is receiving responses to the thousands of letters he has dropped like autumn leaves all over the State, saying:

" It is reported to me that you are opposed t the Republican State candidates. If that report is true, will you be kind enough to advise me why you have taken such a position?

" Won's you kindly write me and let me know just why you feel as you do?"

Governor-Chairman OpeLL in another style of letter says to the Republicans: " The record of the two men [HERRICK and Biogins) should have governing influence, in my

opinion, in a matter of this kind."

A Dutchess county Republican set the pace when he sent this reply to the Governor-Chairman's request for in-

" We agree, you and I, that the 'records of the two men should have governing influence.' In this nstance the record of the Higgins vote on the claim of the Furnaceville Iron Company to sufficient 'influence.' One who in his position so readily voted away the State's money against the expressed pinion and proof offered by the proper judicial officer, the Attorney-General, that the claim was illegal, in my humble opinion is not a suitable person to be vested with the immeasurably greater power of influencing the disposition of the millions the State's funds that you had, and without further statement this is 'good and sufficient reason in my opinion for myself or for any other inde-Hon. FRANK WATLAND HIGGINS for Governor of the State of New York.

"The independent Republicans and the pendents in every party have a power, albeit you oaders and benchmen here sneer at them because they are unpurchasable and unbribable; but the are fast learning how to use their power, Mr. ODELL Perhaps they will speak plainly before they actperhaps they may not speak at all."

The independent Republicans and the independent voters of all parties in their protest against the Rule of Graft are not going to use calliones, but they are going to use:

> "A wrapon that comes down as still As enowhakes fall upon the sed, As lightning does the will of Gon."

A Warning From Rochester.

We might feel called on to express gratitude to the sender of the warning pelow for his interest in our eternal welfare, except for a reason which we shall explain:

"DEAD PRIEND: I wish to warn you. Your tim is short. We are in the last days. Gop wants your Enclosed please find cards. Yours in CHRIST FROM, T. L. J., OF THE REDRESSED ARMS.

" ROCEBSTER, Oct. 18."

Of the cards enclosed, four in number we are especially struck by two, one entitled "Are You Going to Hell or Heaven?" and the other "Where Will You Spend Eternity?"

These are solemn questions, but our to the sordid earth by the information on each that they are on sale by the sender at the rate of "75 cents per 1,000 cards." though the entire cost of production cannot be more than half the price charged.

The question arises in the carnal mind. therefore, whether this representative "of the Redeemed Army" is the more interested in our eternal salvation or in the sale of his cards at a profit of one hundred per cent.

Accordingly we feel justified in asking him, as he asks us, "Where Will You Spend Eternity?"

The conclusion of the struggle for the woman's golf championship leaves the honor in the hands of Miss GEORGIANA BISHOP of Bridgeport. The contest was marked throughout by a high order of play. Several of the women excited much admiration by the excellence of their long game a fact which goes to prove what experienced golfers often assert, that skill is quite as important as strength in this game. The growth of the popularity of golf among women is a good thing. The game is one of the best of all medicines for troubled nerves. It is also conductve to the development of grace and elasticity of movement, and brilliancy of complexion, brightness of eye, erectness of carriage and equality of temper. These are precious possessions for women, and as they are plentiful among American women, the fair golfers, who cught to be especially rich in them, must be blessed indeed and most desirable.

All who would like to see photographs of genuine Arctic conditions in our own country will be interested in the pictures in "The erical Chart of the Great Lakes. seved by the Weather Bureau, and showing steamers as they appeared fast frozen in the

ice last winter.
Two of these ships with ice beaped around them to their upper decks were imprisoned for nearly two months off Two River Point, Wis. Another view shows the fittle light-house tender Amaranth still fast in the ice of Lake Superior in the third week of May last. There are pictures of ice flore stretching as far as the eye can see; also of ice piled up by pressure to a height of thirty feet, giving the heaps the appearance of small bergs. All that is needed to make the Arotic picture complete is PRARY and his dog sledges in the middle distance on his way to the North Pole.

Still, the Great Lakes were not wholly tucked in under an ice blanket. The ice extended further from shore on Lake Superior than in many years, and some re-ports indicated that the lake was frozen over solid; but as the field los was moving constantly with the wind off Kewsenay Point, there must have been open spaces far out in the lake.

ton had just discovered what made the

"That's of no importance," they asse you know what makes the p

"THE SUN" AND ODELLISM. comments on the Falsehood Put Forth in the Governor-Chairman's Interest.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The Judge before whom Sherlock was con-icted is Judge Rufus B. Cowing, a Repub-The Appellate Division of the preme Court in the First Judicial Department nanimously sustained his conviction so did the State Court of Appeals, Justio ts Chief Judge, writing the opinion ates of trial and of the affirmation of the conviction by the Appellate Division and by the Court of Appeals do not appear. We presume, however, that they were bei April 1, 1901, when Sherlock was senten to three months on Blackwell's Island by Judge Cowing. That he was fairly tried, competently defended and justly convicted the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division and that of the Court of Appeals abso-

Sherlock began to serve his sentence or April 1, 1901. He was released by pardon ssued by Governor Odell on April 20, 1901. He died on May 15, 1901, twenty-five days after his release. Governor Odell's friends have more than once, but always indirectly, declared that his pardon was conditioned on his publication of a retraction of his libel in his paper, and that the retraction was published. They add that he was pardoned be and begged to have a chance to die at l which he did on May 18, 1901, twenty-five days after his pardon.

Assertions to the foregoing effect have resubstantiated in terms except the fact of the in the conditional pardon has not been pub lished! The article in which the condition was complied with has not been supplied But the requirement and the article—as well as the man's mortal illness—have been so often asserted that they have been in many quarters taken for granted. Events have made proofs of these statements necessary The furnishing of the proofs devolves on Governor Odell or on his spokesman, for they benefited by the acceptance of the statements without proofs. They sho no time in furnishing the proofs, if they have

This necessity is increased by explicit state lishes the "entry" of Sherlock on Blackwell' and the official statement: "Hospital recon while in prison, none." If he was ill, he was not ill enough to be put in the hospital for treatment. THE SUN also publishes the cer-tificate of death in Sherlock's case, in which the attending doctor gives pneumonia as the cause. Pneumonia is not consumption. THE SUN says that in this case, "it was suddenly tracted and bore no relation to his conition while in prison or to his capacity for further criminal activity." It supports this by quotations from Sherlock's editorial in the Unionist of April 25, 1901, five days after his release.

That explicitly states that the man gained

flesh in prison, that he was well, that he had not suffered a particle, that he would not "do the martyr act," meaning he would not sus ain any representations of his film by those who pardoned him or got his pardon unrelated to the man's condition in prison as

The difference between this and the state ments by the Governor's friends, for pub lication, is absolute. And the man who died left on record the best evidence, in his boasting and "thanks." to show that illness as a fact have been used as a pretext. If his friends of that. The Governor and those who have as the cause of the pardon, owe to the newspapers which have accepted that allegation as true an immediate explanation. Only one other matter needs clearing up.

The Governor was, we assume, urged by a representative of TER Sur not to pardon the man, on the ground that he did not de-serve to be pardoned. That was certainly a citizen's or a journale right. The Gover-nor's friends have covertly given out that THE BUN man threatened the Governor with the dire and immediate hostility of THE SUN if he perdoned the man. That THE supported the Governor, over a year afterward, for reelection against B. S. Coler, his Democratic opponent! The interview between the Governor and THE SUN man was private; but THE SUN's support of the Govthreat as the Governor's friends say THE SUN hen made was carried out, and tends to show

hat no such threat was then made at all. The matter has sole importance from the attempt to account for THE SUN'S present opposition to the Governor by his pardon of a prisoner whose pardon THE SUM op-posed, and to account for the pardon on grounds of humanity. The grounds of humanity are not shown. The man thrived in prison and acquired, suddenly, a mortal disease, when released. He himself denounced the idea that illness induced clem-ency, or he at least ridiculed the idea of illness, if it was palmed on the Governor to get

the pardon.

The conviction of a criminal who is a trade unionist is so difficult that when it is secured it represents a victory of justice over difficulties. Such victories vindicate law and justice; and interference with them or negation of them by the pardoning power should, as a rule, not occur, and when it does occur, the causes for it should be too strong for question and too plain for attack. We are of the opinion that either the Governor and his near friends were deceived or that an at-tempt has been made for them or by them to deceive the people of this State. Whatever THE SUN'S reasons for opposing the Republioan State ticket in part are, they are daily as plainly set forth as the Eagle's for opposing the Republican State ticket as a whole daily are. The imputation to newspapers of pri-

vate reasons for public actions is a personal activity of a small sort. It should hurt, not help, those politicians who resort to it. Sherlock was a trade unionist, convicted not of trade unionism, but of crime. Crimi nal as he was, he was pardoned apparently because he was a trade unionist, after all the courts had unanimously said he was rightly convicted. There is a trade unionist, Weinseimer, now on trial in Manhattan, not be-cause he is a trade unionist, but on a charge oriminal extortion. Witnesses agains his extertion, victims of his extertion, have been murderously assaulted by his friends, to prevent them from testifying or to intimi-

date them in testifying.

That is morally on all fours with an attempt to desirey or to discredit a paper's political opposition, by ascribing it to malice or to frustrated threats. The purpose is the same. The methods differ only according to circumstance on the arrangement.

to circumstances or to exigencies.

The Governor, his casemakers, would better meet and answer what TER SUR says than meet and answer that I all the second to private or personal mailoe. The Suw's rejoinder rom the records leaves its assailants in bad shape, from which it should be difficult for them to escape, before the polls closs, in Nevember next. Weinselmer tootos should neceed neither in the courts of justice nor

From the American Sentines,
We cannot be persuaded to believe that
there is an intelligent reader of newspapers
in this State, who credits the allegation made
by certain Odell ring organs that TEE Sur
in its strong and influential antagonism to
the Odell nomines for Governor is actuated by any private or personal grievance. The claim that TER SUN editor, having falled to claim that TER SUN enter, having raises to secure a compliance with a request made upon the Governor in a certain prison case, that journal has been turned against the crackers and cheese Executive, is too insipid to warrant a moment's serious consideration.
TER SUN, we shink, has too much homest dignitude to the complete that the complete the complete that the complete nity to permit a personal displeasure to come between it and its duty to the public it so in-telligently serves. It no doubt feels that the great office of Governor has been de-graded under the Odell regime and that in the possible event of the election of the Governor's State ticket there would be no redress, no change in the administrative conduct of the several State departments. The people

are with THE SUN in this matter and we do not believe it is destined to suffer a spell of political insomnia with the great strength of truth as a bedfellow.

THE BALTIO SQUADRON.

Ite Strength and Its Prospects of Getting

to the Far East. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rus ian squadron for service in the Far East, as ent in the Baltio, after a number of de lays, left Libau, its port of con a short cruise, and has come back again. This was probably a trial trip previous to the final decision as to whether or not it is to proceed to its alleged destination. The squadron is said to be composed of seven battleships, two armored and five protected cruisers, with two armored and five protected cruisers, with a complement of seven torpede boat destroyers, a repairing ship, four auxiliary cruisers, six transports, two volunteer fiest vessels and a hospital ship; making a total of thirty-five vessels of all classes.

Of the battleships five—the Knias Suvarest,

Borodino, Orel, Callabia and Imperator Alexander III.—are modern vessels, the last four being described by French naval anthority as compromises between the battlespeed of the latter or protection of the former.
Of the other two, the Bissoi Veliki is the least seaworthy as owing to some mi in her design, she is overweighted, with the result that when fully equipped for service her armor belt is almost entirely submerged The Navarin, now a comparatively old ship, having been launched in 1881, is a good fighting machine of her class, her armament being well protected. The total tonnage of the seven ships is \$2,100.

The cruisers are rather a mines lot, the Admiral Nakhimoff and Dmitri Donakoi dating back to 1885 and 1888. These two were good ships in their day and are good sea boats, but lack speed. The Aurora and the Oleg are the only two of the cruisers to be considered as fighting ships, the four others being of the Novik class, and principally inended to serve as scouts.

The distance this squadron would have

to traverse to reach Vladivostok, if sent through the Suez Canal, would be about 12,700 miles. Assuming a speed of ten knots an hour, it would take fifty-three days on the journey, and at twelve knots, forty-four days, so that doing its best it would not arrive Vladivostok before December: Arthur ships, unless that place can hold out till then, which, if the latest accounts are to be relied on, would be little short of a miradle. Time would be lost in coaling on the way, though the radius of action of some of the ships is such that they would only require their bunkers to be recharged once during the passage. Most of them, however, the smaller boats especially, would have to fill up several times, so that it would probably do not have to fight their way through the Japanese fleet, before they could cast anchor in a Russian port.

a Russian port.
On the whole the prospect is not bright.
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

SOME MORE FROM JOHNSON. survey of the St. Louis Pair Leaves H

Still "of Binghamton, Thank God!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIN IS IS SOM time since I emitted an "I told you so" thirp about the St. Louis world's fair. The facts and figures certainly show that I knew pretty well the struct away back in April, when the St. Louis newspay

belaboring me fleroely and calling me in diplomatic phrase a blooming liar.

To quote official reports, the paid attendance at St. Louis up to Oct. 1 was only 7,780,000, while Chicago in the same time had more than 14,-000,000, with a total of over 21,000,000 for the entire period ending Oot. 81. (The St. Louis fair run till Nov. 30.) So far in October the best day's atendance at St. Louis, paid and free, has been a ittle over 190,000. The average at Chicago during October was more than 250,000 a day, with three quarters of a million on "Calcago Day." Was right last spring, or not, in predicting failure for the mismanaged St. Louis show? Is this a record

The story of the struggles and faffures of the unfortunate possessors of "concessions" would make a harrowing tale. The Pike shows, the peanut sellers and the proprietors of all enterprises, ranking from mean, contemptible little grafts up to decent, legitimate concerns (and of the latter there are a umber), have howled and barked for busines number), have howled and barked for business that did not come. All of them expected an attendance at the fair greater by at least 25 per cent. than the Chicago attendance; and with but little over 50 per cent. as much there has been financial rack and torment. One Wild West show went into a receiver's hands long ago, a dozen other shows have landed their owners in a state of bustedness, and troleum Alps" has required sharp prodding in the matter of payment of percentages to the expo-sition, according to local newspapers. The Jai Alai building closed in June, losing \$35,000. And the city has on hand seventeen poor little Geish girls from the Land of Cherry Blossoms, who wan to quit the town to go on the stage, but are not per mitted because of the foreign labor contract law.

Oh, it's a beautiful mess I find here, after a three months trip on the road. Just the mess I ex-

pected and predicted, however. St. Louis is proud of its alleged "conservatism." lain, wooden headed stupidity is a better name for some of the manifestations of manageric ability that have distinguished this fair. They had no money to waste on advertising—not they! But when it came to being touched for a few millions by local labor organizations, they were easy victims. Or was it copartnership in the assault on the big sum hung up by the city and the United States Government? The result of their very dignified restraint in the matter of advertising has been that nobody east of the Wabash, with here and there a rare and venturesome exception, ever heard enough about the fair to inspire him to go.
Millions of people who would have enjoyed the
trip have stayed away because they had no idea of what the exposition offered. Those who have gone have been well repaid, for the show itself is distinctly great. It looks better now in October

than it did in June.

The management have certainly given an impressive lesson in the value of advertising, an in-

pressive lesson in the value of advertising, an indirect and reverse lesson, but none the less a stunning argument. They had a wonderful show; they did not advertise it; and they have soored a dismal, hollow eyed failure, the rankest fissle of a half century of great expositions.

Just now the city legislature, famous as a centre of beedling and bribery, is laboring ever the preblem of how to rob the town of the most money, through the guise of plans for "response Perest Park," the site of the fair. The light for the spoils of the wrock begins before the doors are closed! of the wrock begins before the doors are closed! Great town, great people. Sitting here, the gate-way to one of the richest empires in the world, and squabbling over petty little grabs and steals and small souvenire, instead of moving forward to occupy the land that lies before it! Its greet men in finance busy with small grafts and jobbery oe busy to advertise a world's fair! Great town, indeed: I still claim old Bingham-

on, N. Y. as my place of residen BE. LOUIS, Oct. 18. Maine Child's Discriminating Tribute to Hi

From the Boston Transcript. In a district school in a little town in Maine the teacher asked recently for a composition from her six-year-old children on the thome of "Mothes." This was the effect of one little boy!

MOTHER.
My mether can wash.
My mether is good.
If help her wipe the dishes.
My mother can learn.
My mother can wash her hand My mother can wash her hands. My mother can wash my hands. My mother can go to banger. My mother can go to often. My mother bant crasp. My mother can go to boacts. My mother can est suppes. My mother can eat bred,
My mother can woke,
My mother cant run.
My mother cant alide down tith.
My mether cant do town tith. My mother cant do tricks. My mother cant bild a house. My mother cant sit in the rods. My mother cant work the cartract.
My mother cant ett in a mudpuddel.
My mother cant work a rulear (f)
My mother cant make wood.
My mother cant stand on her head.

"I notice," said the young man, "that whateve our personal opinions may be, you never deser

"It isn't that," answered Senator Sorghum

"CANADA AND THE EMPIRE."

Motromat, Oct. 15,-English and Canadian papers have recently paid some atten-tion to a small book published a few weeks age under the title of "Canada and the Empire." It is the work of two young Englishmen, both of them candidates for Parliament on the Liberal ticket, after a trip through Canada made for the purpose of studying Canadian conditions, political-and industrial, in the light of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for imperial federation.
As the volume carries a preface by Lord
Resebery, a vigorous opponent of the Cham-berisin movement, the character of its argu-

ment may be inferred. The authors state that they do not pre-tend to have visited Canada as impartial observers, although they claim to have conducted their observations in an entirely impartial manner. This is fairly shown by their presentation of a considerable amount of personal opinion which they obtained from Canadians, some of whom approved and some of whom condemned the Cham-berlain policy. The work has been charged with "flagrand particularly." This is quite true, but the book is evidently meant for use as political propagands, and its writers have made a very fair case against Mr. Chemberiain so far as Canada is concerned.

The first chapter reviews "Canadian Conditions," and opens with the general proposition that British ignorance of colonial conditions "has been, is and will be the chief source of danger to the Empire." The authors call attention to the fact, not well mown in England, that after a week on the Atlantic, "standing in the streets of Halifax, you are further from the Pacific coast of Canada than you are from London. They note the abundance and variety of products in the vast Canadian area, and also note a diversity of industrial interests which might easily lead to territorial an-

tagenism."
They note the development of that sense of nationality to which THE SUN has severa times referred, and say that it is "because Britain does not attempt any infringement of her liberties that Canada's imperial loyalty continues unimpaired. Should Britain ever attempt to restrict her it must infallibly be only a question of time before Canada declares for independence." They evidently became convinced that the ties of an Imperial Federation would sooner or later, by their limitation of full freedom of fiscal and commercial action, impose restrictions which would threaten, if they did not cause

They found in the proximity of Canada and the United States the existence of natural trade conditions whose development had been retarded only by the attitude of the larger country, but assert that as between England and the United States "there is no possibility of ever counteracting the effects of geographical proximity." real force of this proposition is not entirely dear, even to Americans, until it is remembered that about two-thirds of both countries lies west of the meridian of Chicago.

Contrasting Canadian advantages from an imperial zollverein with those from reciprocity with the United States, these writers say: "Should the United States adopt this policy (reciprocity), the advantages she would be able to offer Canada must infallibly far outweigh anything Britain can place in the scale against them. Canada would have the prospect of entering for the first time into a protected market of 80,000,000 people, and against this Britain could only offer slightly improved terms in a market of 42,000,000, in which Canada already enjoys a very secure position. It would be a deplorable thing from the point of view of British trade were Canada to enter into a reciprocal treaty with the United States and would mean considerable loss of trade with Canada." Yet they see in neither present nor prospective conditions any danger that reciprocity might lead to political union with or annexation to the United States.

While the little volume is written from a partisan standpoint, and is clearly intended for use as political propaganda, its Canadian imperialists should take into careful consideration. In their general conclusion, the writers corroborate an opinion which has already been expressed in the columns of THE SUN, namely, that Canadian acceptance or rejection of any proposals which may come from the Cham-berisin idea will turn almost absolutely on a point of Canada's commercial and industrial advantages, not on a point of mere sentiment of loyalty to the mother country.

The Fitting Wedding Day. Advice by the late Rev. Dr. Mile Mahan of the Epised

pai Church to those intending marriage For purposes of joy there are two days, "which the Lord beth made." Sunday is all light, the day of life and resurrection, crowned with a coroner of life and resurrection, crowned with a coronet see bright that it seems unmeet to appropriate it to any occasion of mere secular gladness; otherwise, it would be a capital wedding day. For this latter purpose Thursday is the day. It is known in the Church as Dies Benedictionis, the time of the first blessing pronounced by the Creator upon His creatures, Genesis, i., 22, afterward reconsecrated by a higher benediction, when the Lord ascended in triumph, having redeemed His chosen bride from the shades of hell, and having received "gitte for men" which He lavished in recal profusion upon all generations. It is the wedding day of the kingdom: let ne child of the kingdom ever think of marrying on any other day. Tuesday, however, may be tolerated, being the third of creation, marked by the development of life and growth. Monday savors of thas fickle and barren planes, the moon. Wednesday and Friday were profuned in heathen times by Woden and Frigs in the Scandinavian mythology, and by Mercury and Venus in the classic, names of illusion, deception and corruption: therefore Christendem has put a cross upon those days, marking them as Litany Days, times of humiliation, fasting and prayer. They have no savor of true factivity. A nuptial benediction conferred on those days is a sort of back-handed beaudiction which I would have to confer upon any daughter of mine or any true daughter

High Speed on an English Bailroad. From Engineering

From Engineering.

Commencing with to-morrow (Oct. 1) the North-Eastern Railway Company will inaugurate an accelerated train service on its section of the East Come route to Sectioned. Arrangements have been concluded by which the North-Eastern Railway Company's engrues leaving Leeds at \$150 A. M. for Edinburgh will leave York three minutes leave than now, but will arrive in New. castis three minutes earlier than at present, the 60% miles being accomplished in eighty-two minutes. The 2004 miles from Leeds to the Secutish capital will be covered by the North-Eastern Railway company and Derlington the North-Eastern Railway for and Derlington the North-Eastern Railway Company's train will attein a specially high rate of speed, as the distance of 44% miles is to be covered in forty-three minutes—or a through average speed of 61% miles per hour. The 20% miles from Derlington to Revocatie will be covered in thirty-sigh minutes, which, taking into consideration the gradients and ourse encountered on this section of the line, and also the fact that the train will have, according to established practice, to reduce its appead to 15 miles per hour while crossing the Durham Visduot and the High-Level Bridge over the Type, will be a great locomotive performance. the Type, will be a great locomotive performance

Bron the Undertaker Serry. "And so he's dead! And he was a very popular man, was n't be"
"Yes, indeed: why, even the undertaker was sorry to see him go."

It Works Both Ways. From the Boston Gobs.

He-You,ve got to have a pull to get ahead.

She-Yes, and you've got to have a head to get a

The latest der the soc ing's License Agency and by the John East Fourteer applied for doing business as the drame The elerica

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ministers out those who wis business mans Bishops and who are looki timber is don Pickells. The agency to secure loc plies, summo torates and the circular i entitle a client for Sunday d May 1 to Oct. But in order

him to enga year. For an fee of 5 per ce agency's pow registration bo If the applicar

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and several of pal Church. PROMISED Giri Who Det

Charles Sch

Street Jail on breach of proby Ida Zernin Zernlnich. le says that to marry her. deceiver tried to strai s aching he Schultz, wi worked an int "I'm only a he said. "Th daughter—she ried to whom particular, bu well. I born was to get a a barber, and "So they a and I said," night they ca house and di to drink som to drink, and up, my cousi and told me in a said, 'N signed the pa it was signed that way, but that ain rested me." Schults lay he told his who became Goldman to morning Ida, tiwas were it corpus news.

FOU brit Save WILKESBAR brit of Love in a fight whe and the did He heard the feund it had The cat spran shoulder and kieked it awa The wound the cat's at club. He best him.

at him again, the hands and it up a tree, the cries, rau shot it. Engaged 1 NEW HAVE

of Philidelph baseball tear Trowbridge and Mrs. J. one of the